THE GALLOWS.

TRIPLE EXECUTION AT CINCINNATI

THE MURDERERS AND THEIR CRIME.

ARREST AND CONVICTION.

THEIR CONDUCT UNDER SENTENCE.

Extraordinary Bravade on the

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

CINCINNATE April 80, 1867. This city was the scene of a triple execution to-day, the parties executed being two men named Alexander Augus and George Goots and a lad named Case, who ted in this State. The men who expiated their mes on the scaffold to-day had not the excuse of murderers wanted to "raise money;" and thus, to ille-gally obtain a few dollars (which, however, were not in human blood; an eld man was hurried to the grave, and his family plunged in mourning, while they, the guilty parties, one of whom was a mere boy, were

On Thursday evening, between six and seven o'clock, February 7, 1867, James Hughes, clerk in the coal office of R. B. Smith & Co., was attacked in his buggy by three men on the Lick Run pike, a mile and a half from this city, and killed by being shot through the head and in the body. The purpose of the murder was money, but it ipitate that hardly had the fatal shots been fired than the murderers were obliged to fiee to escape

The road upon which James Bughes was murdered is one of the principal northwestern outlets of the city, and is not only largely travelled night as well as day by market people, but it is thickly populated, especially by Germans. Home returning market and hay wagons, pedestrians and men on horseback were passing at the time. The lamps were lit in the city and from the exit verge of the corporation line, passed only a few as before by the actors in the tragedy, could be seen the faintly defined locality where the glare of gas met the darkness of the raw, cheerless February evening. On one side of the road ds a grocery and beer shop, kept by a German ned Metz. Laborers returning from work stopped re to make a frugal purchase and take a glass of An old buggy and gray horse, driven by a man on of the city and came towards the grocery, as a lad, about thirteen years old, named Leonard

the buggy approach, and saw three men, one very the others of medium height, about forty yards in noe of the buggy, and walking in the same direction. see the three n is closing in towards the buggy, and fire several abots at the man sitting in it. Alarmed, he im returned to the road. They found a man lying in guized James Hughes, who recided in Green Town-, a few mine farther along the road. he should and the shots had also alarmed the people

in Metr's grocery, and they rushed pell mell to the scene.

The horse affrighted had fied at the top of his speed not stopped till he reached his stable, and the blood-spattered ed man. He was nearly sixty years old, a quiet, sive, industrious man, with a good wife and four

THE INVESTIGATION emained closed till a late hour the day next suc-ing the murder. The hangers-on, tattered coal rs, shower in hand, and the three or four express drivers who make their living by handling the coal purchased daily from the firm, wondered why Hughes had not come to-day. "He never misses; he's as regu-lar as clock work," they all said and they sat around the

office door till one of the proprietors came with a troubled face and told them that "Hughes is dead— murdered, last night for his money, but he had none, and never carried the money of the office home. It was always banked and put in the safe."

elew was found to the murder. The three men, one of them very tail, seen by the boy Keller and a Gorman named Gelhaus, who saw them at the tollgate after the murder, and who testified that one of them was a mere lad, was all that was ascer-

Jury."

ARREST OF THE MURDERRES.

Across the Ohio river from Cincianati, and united to it by the new suspension bridge built by Robeling, the contractor for the great anspension bridge to be built to unite New York and Brooklyn, lies the city of Covington, Kentucky. Several years ago it had a City Marshal, a heavy set, active, shrewd fellow, a sealous democrat, mamed Clinton Butta. The citizens liked him and kept him in office. He hated "abelitionists," and was supermerviceable in the work of persecuting them. The German Turner Society were celebrating one of their anniversaries on a beautiful Sunday in those days. The livers loving character of that organization is well man Turner Society were celebrating one of their anmiversuries on a beautiful Sunday in those days. The
liberty loving character of that organization is well
known. A Kentucky democrat could not sympathize
with it, nor could Marshall Butts, so he acraped up a
little legal knowledge and tried to prevent the Turners
from parading and carrying arma. A collision
cessed, and the City Marshal and his poses, supported
(by several liberty hating citizens, were driven off at the
point of the bayonet. They rallied and shots were exchanged, a rifle ball from the Turners' party breaking
the left arm of the City Marshal and causing a retreat.
Butts lost his arm soy necessary amputation, and ever
since then he has kept quiet and cultivated—ferrets
Butts has the little blood-eyed fellows in all stages of
growth, and his suprement satisfaction lies in hunting
rats. He can entertain and interest the most stolid with
relations of ferreting rats.

Next day after the Hughes murder, in company with
one of his successors in office, Captain Thompson, he
met a Covington boy named Case on the street, and
Butts remarked, en puszent, to his companion: "That
boy Case is after some devilment, I know. He looks
aminble—that's a bed sign for him. By George, I'd
like to ferret out that murder across the river, and get
that five hundred dollars reward." Thompson treasured
those sayings in his heart, and when Butts and he
parted company, he put Case's super amiable looks and
the Hughes murder and the five hundred dollars
reward, all together into his knowledge box and shook
them up, and est came this result:—"Case knows something about that murder;" so Thompson watched him
vory closely for a few days, and on the Wednesday fol."

after reviewing his trial, as he did for almost every visitor, he concluded with "Weil, I don't care a damn, anyhow."

The last executions for the execution in Cheunanti was that of James McHugh, an Irish laborer, convicted of murdering his wife by cutting her throat with a ranor. He was hanged in 1861. Convictions for murder have been had since then, but public opinion was so strong against the death pensity, that commutation of suntence, partion, &c., have prevented legal death by the rope.

A gallows was erected for the three murderers[in the jail yard, and as executions are private in Ohio, the hideous spectacle was confined from public view by a temporary enclosure. The gallows constructed is a model of art in its way. It consists of a platform with a double-door trap, which falls upon the touch of a pedal communicating with a lever beneath. A stout beam runs across the gallows, and to this the ropes are stanched. It was built against the rear wall of the jail, facing the rear windows of the court house, in which those permitted by special pass witnessed the scene of execution. It stood under a canvass covered shed, sixteen by twelve feet wide and sixteen feet high.

Thousands of excited people threnged the streets surrounding the jail, and it required a powerful guard and regular special police to keep them off. Crowds commenced to gather at daylight this morning, and remained till all was over, although not the least possibility existed for any of them to see the sight. There was something feroclous in the aspect of the crowd, but no breach of peace occurred. About one hundred and fity people were admitted.

THE CORDITION of the Every about everything but the murder; any allusion to that gave him diequiet. Auleus shunned notice and applied himself to his religious duties. He expressed great pity for Case because of his youth and his triffing conduct. Case behaved only a little less gliddiy; constantly inquired if the Governor would respite thus, and when told that he would not replied that he expected no

talked ambiguously about raising money, an purcuase pistois and cartridges at a passbroker's and distributed them. He then proposed drinks and a walk, and took the lead to the Brighton House, the west end hotel for cattle and hog dealers. There the party had supper, which Goelz paid for, and then they started out on the road, first, however, inquiring about the bus, which was only a ruse to cover possible suspicion of their movements. Something indefinite was proposed about going for the first fellow that came along, to which Augus replied "Yea, we had better stop here at the bridge, and throw them over into the canal, if they make much noise—it does not matter who." They met a boy on the road (Keller), and when the man in the buggy drove up the boy was still in sight. Case proceed to may that, "the man had a blanket over his knees; it was a small gay horse and open buggy, I think; Aulgus kept getting behind, and George said the thought Aleck was afraid; Aleck man up after a while, and said there was a man in a buggy coming behind us, and that this was as good a time as any. I said "No, it is too carty," The boy was now about two hundred yards behind us, going into the gate of a house; George said "Pull your pistola." Before this, the hay man passed us. His wagon was empty, and George wanted to stop him. I suppose he thought he had the price of his hay with him. George said we would stop him and ask him to let us ride, and that I should hold the reins while they knocked him in the head and took what he had. But he would not stop for for us, he whipped up his horse and drove on, Aleck pulled his pistol, and George caught the horse. The man said, "What are you stopping my horse for?" and George said, "Don't run over a man." The man replied, "I didn't think you were so near." George had hold of the horse's bed, and said, "Allock, go for him." The man said that he had no money, and commenced shouting for the people in the house. When he man out put the pistol he said he didn't care a d—n for any such

an aibi, and Aleck and himself proceeding in a street car
to the corner of Third and Vine, and thence across
the river to their homea. On Vine street they met
five or six policemen who leoked hard at them but did
not say a word. Aleck said he was going to see his girl.
At nine or ten the next morning the three met near the
American Heuse. George had had his moustache cut
off. Case and Goetz passed the day together. They
went out on the commons and practised pistol shooting,
and after that distributed some book programmes for a
sister of Case's who keeps a book store on Scott street,
between Fourth and Fifth. Case first knew of the
death of Hughes by reading an account of the affair in
the Commercial. When on the day following all three
were arrested Case confessed his crime, supposing that
the others had already told something about it.
Goetz and Aulgus were brought into the prison office
after Case's confession, but they stoutly dented all
knowledge of the affair, and pretended to have only a
passing acquaintance with Case. In their presence Case
refused to answer any question, and stated afterwards
that he was afraid for his life of those men should he
incur their hatred.

After the committment by the Police Judge of the
murderers to jail on the charge of murder in the first
dagree, which is not baliable, Aulgus sent for the Chief
of Police and made a full confession of his guilt, confirming in every particular the statement of Case as to
the murder of James Hughes. In a few days afterwards

for the kindness shown him. Aulgus declined to speak. When molioned to the drop, Goetz came forward firmly, aulgus feebly, and Case denoed forward laughingly, and had to be restrained for decency's sake.

The ropes were adjusted. Said Goetz just then: "Heads up, boys; let's die like men." Said Aulgus, "We will do that, George," Said Case, "I want to die at just two o'clock, in time for the train." Case stooped down as he spoke and looked up, as if to judge how much of a fall he would have, and as he did so he laughed the same chuckling laugh that had already horrified those who saw and heard. Said Goetz again, "Don't let us slip the way they did over in Newport," referring to the Watson execution. Said Case, straightening up, "Fareweil, good bye, all of you, I am not afraid to die," Said Aulgus again, "Good bye, we are going to leave you?" Said Goetz, "God have mercy on us three sinners,"

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet in Council.

The Cabinet session to-day was of short duration, being only one hour in length. All the members were present

cepting Secretaries Stanton and Browning. Return of Secretary Seward. Secretary Seward arrived this morning endance at a Cabinet meeting to-day.

Secretary Stanton has been confined to his house for two days from the effects of a severe cold. Condition of Secretary Browning. There was very little change in the condition of Secre-tary Browning's health this morning, though his physi-

erquisites and Pickings of a Treasury Officer.
In these despatches of last Sunday allusion was made an alleged evasion of the law prohibiting officers of the government from receiving compensation for ser-vices rendered in any case where the government might be a party. The officer alluded to occupies a high posiion under the Secretary of the Treasury, and his friends claim that no violation of the law has been committed. I may as well state that the party alluded to is Registe Colby, who, though receiving a salary of \$3,000 per an colly, who, though recording a small of the property of the banks to not as their agent in counting the bonds deposited in the Treasury. The National Currency act requires that nted in the presence of an officer of the govern-nd agents of the banks. Mr. Colby acts as this gent for the banks, and realizes, it is alleged, a hand-ome sum thereby. His friends assert that, this s done with the knowledge of Secretary McCulloch and olicitor Jordan, and that the statute, in the opinion of se high officials, does not apply to such an agency at they say, has written an opinion sustaining this view. Notwithstanding this, however, it should be added that the language of the statute is very sweeping, distinctly

The Japanese Commissioners.

No official ceremonies have yet transpired in connection with the visit of the Japanese Commissioners, but they will to-morrow have an interview with the mitted and a time fixed for their formal introduction to the President, which will not be characterized in any manner beyond the usual official proceedings with which the diplomatic representation of any civilized government is presented to the President of this republic.

tevenue concerning the tax of ten per cent on the notes

Internal Revenue Receipts. Military Headquarters in Florida.

Col. Sprague, at St. Augustine, Fla., pe petition. Headquarters for the State will, therefore, re-

April 3, 1867, calling the attention of paymasters to the in any State wherein in the year 1860 slavery was recog-nized shall be made payable to the order of the Commisclaims paid by the Pay Department, and to such checks and Treasury certificates as are issued in payment of claims of colored men in service presented through at-terneys and claim agents. Auditor's certificates which do missioner of the Freedmen's Bureau"—that is those is-sued prior to the date of the joint resolution, will be paid as heretofore, whether presented by the claimant or his attorney, but hereafter all presented through attorneys or agents will bear the above order.

additional miles of its railroad in Kansas, the same has been accepted, and the President has directed the Secre-taries of the Treasury and Interior to issue to the com-pany the bonds and patents for the lands to which it has

become estitled.

Lighthouse Appointment.

Commodore Wm. H. Gardner has been appointed lighthouse inspector for the Fourth district, which has its headquarters at Philadelphia.

headquarters at Philadelphia.

Ald for the Suffering South.

A third remittance, of \$4,757 in gold, has just been received from California, by the Southern Famine Relief Association, James M. Brown, Treasurer, making in all to date from the Pacific coast \$45,757 in gold, or over \$40,000 in currency. The number of letters received from the South by the Commissioner is very large, and show beyond question that the suffering continues intense, and must increase as the season advances until the time of harvesting.

COUNTERFEIT FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

PRILADELPHIA, April 30, 1867.
Well executed counterfeit fifty cent correscy has been put in circulation here. The engraving on the face of the notes is excellent. The adverse is slightly blurred. The notes are an eighth of an inch narrower than the genuine. AROTHER ALLEGED PARTICIPANT IN THE BOSTON FRAUDS.

Julios J. Hartwell, into a clerk in the Sub-Treasur ffice, Boston, has been held to ball in \$10,000 for bein implicated in the recent frauds of Ward, Melica & Co. GREAT FIRE IN ROCKLAND, DEL.

Destruction of an Extensive Paper Mill—
Loss \$300,000.

The extensive paper works of Messex, Jessup & Moore, at Rockiand, on the Brandywine, four miles from this city, were totally barned yeaterday afternoon. The fire originated in the rag picker room, and spread rapidly, and was uncontrollable. Loss \$300,000. Insurant. \$113,000.

More

HABCHED OUT TO RESCUTION!

All the fire-bells tolled, until by a signal, t was known that the law's rengeance was executed. Up to the last moment hope was entertained that Case would be respited, but Governor Cox declined positively to interfers.

Gretz saked pardon of Hughes' widow and orphans, and thanked the priest for opening his eyes to the light of Heaven. Case spuce a lew words, expressing thanks

RECONSTRUCTION.

SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN.

Senator Wilson's Reception in North Caroli-na.-His Speeches to the Colored People.-In-difference of the White Men.-The Colored Men Thoroughly Organized, &c. RALEIGH, N. C., April 30, 1867.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Senator Wilson arrived here yesterday. He was mel at the railroad depot by General Miles, Assistant Com-missioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, the officers of the sighth infantry, and Mr. Holden, late Pro

A crowd of two or three hundred colored people were assembled to greet him, and they followed him, with cheers and music, to the Yerborough House. There he was presented to them by Mr. Holden, and he made a short speech from the balcony, in which he said he had received kind attentions from all classes in North Carolina; that they must all learn to be friends again, and that there was nothing now to quarrel about.

gathering at the African school house. There were son officers and white citizens present. The colored peop were more demonstrative than they had shown their selves elsewhere. They cheered many of his sentimen epublican principles.

He was followed by two colored men. One of them is

sent the District in Congress. The other is a respectal preacher named Brodie. Harris declared himself pro any closer socially to the whites. The motley crowd before him indicated they had been too close already.

hotel. Here again the great majority of his hearers were colored. In fact, everywhere he has spoken the white citizens have kept aloof, as if they had no conaudiences is as if the tour were being made through Jamaica or Hayti. Very few, if any, whites have been

on the republican side. That may drive the Southern whites to combine on a white man's party.

ator Wilson speeks in Wilmington to-morrow

Comments of the Southern Press on Senator Wilson's Speeches.

[From the Augusta (Ga.; Chronice.]

The opening of the Southern political campaign by the honorable Senator from the hub of the Universe has been the signal for a revival of some of the usual accompaniments of party contest as well as the occasion for developing new contrivances of recent origin. It is not to be expected that there can be any very great amount of political excitement when want and famine threatens all classes throughout the land. If the Senator had brought a few thousand dollars and announced free barbecues large and enthusiastic audiences would have undoubtedly greeted him, no matter on which 'side he chose to speak. Nevertheless the speech has been the signal for general meetings and special meetings and society meetings are called, and every sort of political machinery is being set in motion. Names begin to change their significance.

iting and purpose. Discipline was admirably maintained in See face of the enemy.

Westward the star of empire holds its way, and power and sway will come from the West. The modern fates—generation and emigration—so will. Mr. Wilson is right. The control of the future is in the West—west of the Blue Ridge. The vast basin which reaches from the base of the Alleghany to the base of the Rocky Mountains is the seat of supreme power, and that power is about to control. The power which is derived by political division of this area anticipates but little the power of the vast Caucusian tide which sweeps irresistably to fill it. Other influences, whether established or to be acquired, are ephemeral.

receiving, viginia, and will be along here it course of travel, before the apprehension of the posed suckly season in the Southern States shall to back. The programme of this can was was arrang a caucus of the radical members at Washington, sums were raised to pay the expenses of travers and for the circuitation of speeches and in the interest of the extreme doctrines which are tained by the radical party.

attice interest of the extreme accurances which are maintained by the radical party.

These have little relation to the subject of reconstruction and Union. They concern the measures of public and private policy for which these pligrims crave the administration of government.

Union and reconstruction have ceased to be direct or even primary objects of the movements. They are used as instruments for securing political domination for a party which finds itself, or fears to find itself, losing its hold on power with the existing constituencies of the nation. It is using accidental authority to make a new nation which it will have a better chance of governing, upon new ideas, than it can have of governing.

crining, upon new ideas, tinan it can have of governing the nation as it was, on the old principles and ideas, that it seems to fear are atill in the ascendant among the actual majority.

Senator sherman, of Ohio, in a late speech, expressed his belief that in a few years the south would be the main support of the radical policy. The meaning of the prophecy is, that the reaction in the North will throw the republicans of the extreme cast into minority there; but it will be preserved in power by the accession of the votes which are to be manufactured in the South by the brigader process. Fifteen or twenty Senators brought into the Senate from the radical minorities which the Military bill is meant to establish in the South, will prevent the government from passing out of the hands of those who now control Congress for many years after popular reaction has thrown them into a minority in the Union. Seventy-six electoral votes made for the radical party in the North. The reconstruction of the South under the Military bill is, therefore, urged not as a measure of union or peace, but a means for creating the agency by which a political party can keep the control of public affairs, which they feel to be slipping out of their hands. Mr. Wilson's menaces of what will follow if the South shall not accept this bill are absurd, for they must subant; and futule if they are relieved by the Supreme Court from the obligation of submission. He is only making talk to confuse and excite the untanget voters, whom he gathers together for the purpose of binding them to the support of party measures they do not understand, by stimulating their passions and prejudices. He is on a recruiting tour to find substitutes in the South for the voters at the North, whom awakened intelligence and patriotism are drawing of from the radical faction.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.]

Such interested and paid pligrims as Mr. Wilson must not be allowed to accomplish their ends without a proper effort on our part to thwart them. We can and we

cans Belting Under the Crack of Thad's Waip.

[From the Boston Journal.]

THE STATEMS INCTATION.

Thaddens Stevens acts very much like a discarded dictator in the dumps. By his position he has for some time been the nominal "leader" of the House, only where he led nobody happened to follow. This may have soured a temper not naturally of the sweetest. There is no call, therefore, for Mr. Stevens' letter, and its tone would be called impudent in most persons. He presumes to contradict and rebuke a man who holds a superior rank in the republican party, who has been more trusted, and whom experience shows to have been infinitely more in accord with the sentiments of the organization. There never, for instance, was a speech that reli fatter upon the country than Mr. Stevens' elaborate effort in favor of confincation.

[From the Springeld (Mass.) Republican.]

A CALL TO PRINTED AND DEBURION.

The people of the South are behaving quite too well to suit some of our folts. There is now a fair prospect that they will reconstruct promptly under the laws of Congress, accept equal suffrage as a fixed fact, elect loyal Representatives und Senators, and be ready to take part in the next Presidential election. This prospect satisfies the people generally, but it is too good to suit the special "radicals"—more property the ultrus—who consider a state of perpetual disuntion and war the most favorable for them.

PRINT PARTY FIGHT MOUTE.

Southern voters white as well as black, are tikely to

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The street car difficulty has been at last settled, so far as granting permission for colored people to ride. Mr. Walker, the President, and three directors of the company, waited, by request, on General Schofield to day to interchange views in reference to an amicable settle ment of the trouble, and, after many suggestions, it was ultimately agreed by the company to throw the cars open to the public, irrespective of color. The General simply expressed his opinion that public vehicles ought to be thus thrown open. The company intended some time ago to adopt this very same course, but the question as to whether the experiment would nay being a tion as to whether the experiment would pay being a doubtful one, influenced them up to this time in retaining things as they are. According to the arrangement which has been determined on, four cars will be open to the general public, whites and blacks alike, and two other cars, comprising the entire number on the line, will be appropriated exclusively for ladies and children. The company reserve the right to say who are ladies—a clause in the arrangement which evidently aims at excluding colored females. This will be productive of another activation. emales. This will be productive of another agitation. It is believed all over town this evening that this step

blacks are expected to indulge their newly fledged privilege in large numbers. The whites protest they would ather walk the length of the line than ride with the "niggers." That is the general feeling; but it is ele it may undergo some mod

raised above the level of the roof. The conductors re cived instructions this evening to treat blacks an whites with the same courtesy, to endeavor as much as possible to seat the colored folks in the forward part of the car, and to observe that passengers who enter are at

There is a prevaling impression that quite a number of employes will quit their employment on the line in consequence of this measure. Some of the conductors re men who were once wealthy, but were reduced to

daily labor by the fortunes of war.

Instructions from General Schofield to the registrary of districts, expected to be issued in a day or two, will require three lists to be made of voters classified under the Military bill. The first list will comprise those whose right to vote is undisputed; the second, those whose right has been challenged but decided affirmatively; verse. In the last two lists the grounds of the decision in each case will be noted for review at headquarters in

Acknowledging the Logic of Events.
Robert W. Hughes, of Abingdon, Va., one of the most
polished writers of the South, once a prominent secessionist, and editor of the Richmond Examiner during

I avow a radical change of opinion on many leading points of politics. More especially am I wearied of the practice which the South has pursued since the beginning of this great and eventful controversy, of sacrificing attainable good, attainable right, attainable justice, for a good, a right, a justice for the most part abstract, intangible and of doubtful value.

"Justice to the Colored Man."
e Chariottesville (Va.) Chronick, speaking of the sion of colored people from the street cars,

we regard it as all wrong, and we hope no such ridiculous issues will be made in the South. There are four millions of colored people in the South, and the attempt to keep them out of the public velvelse is as mad as an attempt to divide a stream in the middle. You can't do it. We are for justice to the colered men, although we fear sometimes that acitators among them will not allow them to remain satisfied with reason and justice. But by all means give them justice, and if they are not satisfied then they must take the consequences.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Macon (fa.) Journal and Messenger appeal Northern capitalists to avait themselves of the tunity for investment afforded by the South. It cribed as "a field in which an Astor might play the of a Messenga and make him and the play the Practical Reconstruction in the South.

Portrait of the Confiscationists.

The Raleigh Sentinel, noticing the fact that at a radical meeting in Randolph county, North Carolina, Congress was especially appealed to to pass the "Stevons" Confiscation bill, makes the following remarks, which are applicable in other localities than that of the old North State:—

If we were called upon to spot one of these confiscationists in North Carolina, we should describe him thus:—He was either an original secessionist or a violeut war man in toe start. He didn't go into the fight himself, but he urged others to go. He abused the Yankees at every cross roads from morning until night, and swore that he would never give up, as long as he could get anybody else to fight for him! He boasted of what he had done for the "brave boys" in the field, and how much he had contributed to the "sacred cause." He would leave the country rather than ever submit to live again under the "cursed old gridiron." But when he saw that defeat and disaster were impending, he whipped around, vowed that he had always been a friend to the Union, perhaps joined the "Red Strings," and, to cover up his own treachery, was as bistant in his abuse of rebeis as he had ever been of Yankees.

General Orders, No. 10, from headquarters, Third Military district, commanded by Major General Pope, dated the 23d inst., republishes the following paragraph from General Orders, No. 1:—

The order then directs that the words, "shall not use any influence whatever," shall be interpreted in their widest sense, and held to mean advice, verbal or written, given to individuals, committees or the public. All officers in the military district are directed, and citizens are requested, to give immediate information of any infraction of this order; and, to prevent misunderstanding on the subject, it is distinctly announced that any civi official, State or municipal, within this district, who riolates the above order will be deposed from his office and held accountable in such other manner as the nature of the case demands.

on Education from the Grand Jury of Glynn county, Georgia, recommend appropriations for educational purposes to be extended alike to all classes of people, not to the whitee alone, and that the colored people of the county should share equally and impartially, without discrimination, in all the benefits of the distribution of the funds now in the treasury raised or horeafter to be raised for the purpose of education.

raised for the purpose of education.

Colored Meeting in Stewart County, Georgia.

A meeting was held recently in Stewart county, Georgia, composed exclusively of colored men, presided over by the Rev. George Buil, colored Baptist minister, who called on his hearers to enter on the discharge of the duties which freedom had imposed on them with moderation and mutual forbearance, and to commence in the outset by cultivating feelings of the utmost good will towards their white brothen. The following commendable resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved. That there should be no cause of difference

or strife between us and our former masters; we know that our success in a great measure depends upon the advice and direction of the white man; therefore we ask kind and just treatment from our white friends, and we pledge to them our confidence and our best efforts for our common good, prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That we ask our white fellow citizens, in great kindness, to aid us by instructing us in all of the duties incumbent upon us by reason of our changed condition, for this is our home and our country; we know no other, and wish to live and die in this the land of our fathers.

Scarcity in Georgia.

Accounts from the interior of Georgia state that not one planter in ten has corn and meal to carry him beyond the first of July. At least one-half of them have not a month's supply, and very many are either about exhausting their stores or have done so, and in despair discharged their hands and turned out their stock to and crops cannot be made without it.

The Natural Allies of the Colored Race in

The Natural Ailies of the Colored Race in the South.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.]

The natural alies of the colored race in the South are those among whom they have lived, and among whom their lives have been spent from youth to manhood. Humanity, duty, interest, each and all suggest that every effort on the part of the white man to ameliorate the condition of the freedmen and freedwomen, to educate and instill into their minds correct principles, to promote their welfare by encouraging them to industrial pursuits, should be made. He does not come up to this great and humane work who seeks only the freedman's vote; who, claiming to be their special advocate, flatters, that he may advance his own private ends. Intelligent freedmen will not be deceived by such, nor will the credulous among them long remain deceived, if the Southern white man will only perform his duty to the colored race, upon whom freedom has so recently been conferred, and upon whom the right of sufrage has also been conferred. The white man, who, from interested motives, seeks only to make a politician of the black man, and that for the purpose of securing the success of a party, is his enemy, and not his friend.

We warn our colored friends against all such, and we appeal to those of our own race who witness such efforts

we warn our colored friends against all such, and we appeal to those of our own race who witness such efforts not to stand idly by without making an effort to counteract them. In the future the white and the black men of the South must live together with relations different from those of the past. The one must possess the confidence of the other. With civil and political rights the same; with interests that do not clash, why should there be strife? The white man who would provoke it is no friend to either his or the colored race, but an enemy to each, whom all should denounce, and against whose pernicious counsels we warn our colored friends.

ALABAMA.

Education and Morality in Alabama. Henry Watson, a colored man, of Union Spring, Ala-bama, has started a school for freedmen on his own responsibility, and it is well attended by pupils, who make good progress. The freedmen of that town, being anof their own color, organized a patrol to compel all colored women found on the streets after ten o'clock at

Radical Progress in Alabama-Indignation o

Radical Progress in Alabama—Indignation of the "Conservatives."

[From the Montgomery Mail.]

"BLUSE, BLUSE, THOU LUNF OF FOUL DEFORMITY!"

The party which is apringing up in Alabama for the purpose of giving the State to the black republican party at the next Presidential election are appealing to the puopie to denounce our dead heroes as criminals. They ask us to join with them in damning to the latest posterity the memory of our sons and fatthers, who, at the call of the State, laid down their lives in a fruitless endeaver to avert the calamities which have befallen us. They are linking arms, with the party which advocated the scourging of our jand with fire and blood, the burning of our peaceful homes; the outraging of the sanctity of the fireside and in the name of law, of violating and continuing to violate, the Constitution of the United States. There was a party at the North which protested against the horrors of Black Republican warfare. That party desired to suppress the revolution and at the same time respect the rights of the people under the law. That party is to-day battling manfully and successfully against the violence of a lawless Congress. Yet we find Southern States was marked by sacked cities, desoitated homes, starving matrons and weeping virgins. We could have endured to see these violators of all law, human and divine, strike us to the earth as conquerors and plant the foot upon our neck; but how can we endure to hear them saking for our suffrages—asking to to legalize typanical measures, which can never becoma law without our voluntary approval? How can we hear, without covering the face for shame, men of our own blood asking us to reward with an approving smile those whose souls are stained with the infamies of military law and whose hands are red with our blood? What shall we say when we are asked by misorable socophants to seil our votes to prop the waning fortunes of the radicals?

LOUISIANA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Relief for the Suffering-The Work on the Roman Crovesse Suspended, &c., &c. NEW ORLEADS, LA, April 25, 1867.

to issue rations to destitute persons in this State his agents in the different parishes. He has also men to these facts and, in a circular issued to the paper

men to these facts and, in a circular issued to the papers of this city, "requests those who may be willing to favor the suffering and destitute by conveying the bounty of the government to them free of charge, to be kind enough to send written notice to that effect" to his headquarters.

Yesterday orders were sent to suspend further work upon the Roman Crevasse in consequence of the failure on the part of the Board of Levee Commissioners to raise money for the purchase of materials and payment for the faborers. The committee of pinnters from the parish of St. James also failed to raise money from the parish of St. James also failed to raise money from the banks for this purpose and have returned home. It is estimated that the failure to close this crevasse alone will cause the loss of over \$1,000,000.

On and after the list of May next two trains will leave this city daily for Washington and New York by the Great Southern Mail Routo.

MISSISSIPPI.

Letter from Mr. Henry T. Ellett, Judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi.

the Supreme Court of Mississippi.

(From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion.)

Mr. Henry T. Ellett, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, and one of her most gifted and enlightened statesmen, has published a letter on the present condition of public affairs in the South, in answer to one of inquiry addressed to him. It is characterized by the ability and logic which distinguish all his predactions, and abounds with wholesome advice to the people of our State. Not approving, as none of our people do—but decidedly disapproving—the Military bills, he regards reconstruction in some form or other under them as a foregone conclusion, and demonstrates that it is the imperative duty of every citizen who is not disfranchised to vote. To quote his own language—"It was always one of the first duties of every citizen entitled to a vete to do so; and it is doubly his duty now. The convention will be a most important body. The negro suffrace question is not the only one that will be aginated there. The whole subject of proscription, among other things, will come up. The radical opinions that are rampant in Funnessee and Missouri will be represented."

On the subject of negro suffrage, he suggests that "after all, objectionable as it a, it may prove to be by no means an intolerable evil. All forms of calamity diminish in magnitude and terror as we approach and grapple with them. So it will probably be with this." He arguet that it is the duty of patriotic and good men to enlighten and instruct patiently and kindly the new suffragans for the responsibilities which have devoived upon them, and to evince a willingness to accord to them all the political, and cityl rights to which the laws entitle them, stasing with truth that "it is not the negroes we have to fear, but unprincipled white men who will seek to use them for selfah and wicked ends. Against this influence, (he says) we can only be effectually guarded by convincing them that we are their best and truest friends."

He has serious doubt that the radicals will keep faith

AID TO RAILBOARS IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Me., April 30, 1867.

This city, by a majority of ninety-siz over the necessary two-thirds on the popular vote, to-day decided to loan the credit of the city for \$700,000 each, to the proposed Portland, Sochesser and Ogdensburgh Reed, on certain conditions regarding competition.

SALE ON THE CHESAPEAKE BAY.

A severe northeast gale has been prevailing in the champeake Bay and outside yesterday and to day, and a argo floot of outward bound vessels are anchored in sampton Roads awaiting an abstement.

FIRE IN OROTON, MASS.

The extensive tannery of Mesers, John B. Alley & Co., a Groton, Mass., was destroyed by fire last night. The cas is but down at \$15,000, which is safely impact.